

NO. 132.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

ONE CENT.

TEN MILLION DYING
OF FAMINE IN CHINAHelp Must Come Within
Next Few Weeks.

UNEQUALED IN HISTORY

Surpasses the Terrors of Star-
vation in India.

One American Dollar Will Save One Chinese Life for a Week—District Also Ravaged by Pestilence—Death Camps Established—Suicides by the Thousands—Red Cross Aiding the Government to Sustain Life.

New York, Feb. 15.—Unless immediate succor be sent to the Chinese famine sufferers in the district north of the Yangtze River, the lives of 10,000,000 starving Chinese farmers will be snuffed out within a few weeks.

A communication to this effect was received by E. R. Johnston, of the Christian Herald, to-day from a prominent civic society in China which has been soliciting aid for the famine sufferers from the nations of the world.

Immediate steps will be taken by charitable institutions of this city to send relief to the sufferers.

Most Terrible in History.

"The famine in North China is the most terrible in the history of the world," said Mr. Johnston. "Not even the famines of India can compare with it. It covers an area of more than 40,000 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000. It is inevitable that this whole population will be wiped out unless relief be sent at once."

"Last October and November it rained in this district for forty days without cessation. Every crop was utterly ruined. The Chinese of that section rely for food entirely upon what they raise. They are mostly small handholders or tenants."

"The whole country was covered with water, and, as there were no crops, there was no seed for a new planting. In December 1,000,000 of the 10,000,000 inhabitants were destitute and thousands died. By February 1 the whole population was starving, and the suffering was terrible."

Ravaged by Pestilence.

"To make matters worse, smallpox and typhoid fever broke out in the famine camps and thousands died of these diseases. The cities were surrounded by thousands of shadow-like men and women from the country districts. They were almost starved to death, and many of them could hardly walk. Death camps were instituted to which the dying crawled to breathe their last."

"Every possible effort is being made by the Chinese government to relieve the suffering. Food is being brought from the southern cities and from other countries. The Red Cross society has responded to the cry of the famine sufferers, and is conveying money and provisions to China."

"Dr. Louis Klopsch, of the Christian Herald, has already sent \$30,000 to the sufferers, and has promised to send \$50,000 a month for the next four months. One dollar from an American will save one life in China for a week. Millions are in the famine camps now."

The National Red Cross Society received, at its office in this city yesterday, a message from the American consul general at Shanghai, telling of the horrible conditions existing in China during the present famine. The society appeals for contributions. The Red Cross has already sent \$45,000 and 300 tons of flour to China, and is preparing to send 7,500 bushels of seed wheat for spring planting. The consul general's message is, in part, as follows:

"The conditions are almost unspeakable. I only saw a portion of the camps at Chinkiang, and at Nankin, and I was told that they are infinitely better than those which line the canal and at Tsingkiang. Yet the wretchedness, the misery, the almost appalling horror of the camps I saw are practically indescribable."

"It must be borne in mind that no rain of any consequence has fallen in this part of China for many weeks. As a consequence the camps are situated not adjacent to reasonably dry and filthy canals and pools, but beside foul ditches and stagnant ponds. There is no attempt at sanitation, and the mud huts are crowded together and each contains many men, women, and children, who are clothed in rags, who are disheveled beyond description, and who are living on a scanty supply of rice a day and such roots and other vegetable substances as can be gleaned from a country already swept nearly bare."

"This is the condition of these people near the prosperous cities of Nankin and Chinkiang, and they only constitute a small percentage of the whole, the refugees in the river cities and towns probably numbering altogether 7,500. What it is like at places within the famine districts can perhaps be imagined."

"The climax of this famine condition in the essential quantity—that of starvation, or not—will not come for six or seven weeks, the time when the real Chinese winter of the latitude is on. That there will be a great loss of life, goes without saying; the only question now is, How much can it be limited?"

Those desiring to contribute to the relief fund are requested to send their contributions to Thomas R. Jones, treasurer of the District Red Cross Branch, National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company, Washington, or to the Red Cross, War Department.

NO NEWSPAPERS AT BUTTE.

Strike Ties Up Printing Plant and Telephone Service.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 15.—The lockout and strike situation in the newspapers and telephone service continue, and there is no evidence of an early settlement. The Butte Typographical Union met to-day and unanimously rejected the proposition of the publishers to accept a reduction of wages of 50 cents a day and accept \$5.00 for seven and one-half hours work, with an increase from 3,000 to 4,000 ems, with the minimum amount of composition. The publishers of daily papers say they will make no further propositions. The action of twelve pressmen in demanding an increase of \$1 a day resulted in the lockout of several hundred men.

Beautiful, Artistic Floral Designs. Reasonable prices. Blackstone's, 11th & H.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh westerly winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

TELEGRAPHIC.

- 1—Ten Million Chinese Starving.
- 1—Tragedy in Maryland Silk Mill.
- 1—Shouts Talks of Railroads.
- 1—Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller Ill.
- 3—Thaw Trial to Go On.
- 10—Trade Conditions Improving.

CONGRESS.

- 4—Gun Foundry Resolution Lost.
- 4—More Brownsville Witnesses Heard.
- 4—La Follette Gains in Railroad Fight.

LOCAL.

- 1—Japanese Question Finally Settled.
- 2—Business Men for District Suffrage.
- 2—New Canal Commissioner Named.
- 2—Woman Dies While Carried from Fire.
- 12—Dr. Wiley to Investigate Tonics.
- 12—Milk Depot Favored by Woodward.

EX-SENATOR STEWART RICH.

Begins as Poor Man When He Returns West After Term Expires.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Eight years and the allotted threescore and ten, William Stewart, of Nevada, who retired from the United States Senate a poor man, has again won fortune. When he was beaten for re-election by an adverse political coalition, he returned to Nevada, went to Tonopah, hung out his shingle, and began again the struggle for a law practice.

He found competition keen, and at first things did not come his way. Then his successor and political rival, Senator Nixon, gave him up on Mike's stock, and he bought at 50 cents a share. He now has about \$250,000.

CAPT. WENDEL INDICTED.

New York Militiaman Charged with Larceny of State Funds.

New York, Feb. 15.—Capt. Louis Wendel, of the First Battery, who has been under fire for some time, was indicted by the grand jury to-day for larceny in the first degree. There are two indictments against him. He is charged with having certified to the State that he paid over \$2,000 for the use of horses for the battery, although, according to the indictments, he never paid the money at all. The grand jury has been investigating Capt. Wendel's management of the First Battery for several days.

NO CHANGE IN BALLOTING.

Candidates for Rhode Island Senatorship Hold Their Strength.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 15.—The close of the fifth week of the legislative balloting for United States Senator shows no changes in the total votes of the three candidates, other than those caused by the absence of members.

To-day's joint assembly resulted in 107 votes being cast; of this number 54 being necessary for a choice.

Col. Goddard had 40; Col. Colt had 26; Senator Welton, 20, and ex-Gov. Utter, 1. All of the house members were present and voted.

CITY MULCTED OF MILLIONS

Philadelphia Gas Commission Makes Startling Exposure.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Startling exposures of the methods pursued by the United Gas Improvement Company in piling up a barrier of millions of dollars between the gas works, which it operates, and the city, which owns the property, are made in the preliminary report of Mayor Weaver's commission, which was presented to-day.

This commission was appointed to investigate the status of the gas lease with special reference to the provision that the city may take back the works at the end of ten years, which will be in 1918, by paying to the United Gas Improvement Company the amount of money it has expended in improvements.

The investigators say that the United Gas Improvement Company has no real account; that all such items have been charged against the city; entailing an expense conservatively estimated between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, which the company should have borne. It is significant that the facts in this preliminary report were so apparent that the commission, which was appointed February 1, has satisfied itself within fifteen days that the people of Philadelphia have been enormously mulcted by the United Gas Improvement Company.

HANGED WITHOUT BLACK CAP.

Spectators Faint as Negro Murderer Expires His Crime.

Barboursville, Ky., Feb. 15.—Jesse Fitzgerald, negro, was hanged this morning. He asked that the black cap be not adjusted and was hanged with his sight free. Several spectators fainted.

He was executed for the murder of the wife of a miner. His motive was revenge, but after the crime he stole considerable money and jewelry. He narrowly escaped lynching, three companies of troops and a galling gun sound having great difficulty in protecting him during his trial.

FUNERAL INSTEAD OF WEDDING

Two Victims Buried Where They Were to Have Been Married.

Asbury Park, N. J., Feb. 15.—Jacob and Sadie Michaelson, victims of the Larchmont disaster, were buried side by side in the Jewish cemetery at Belmar to-day. Funeral services were held in the parlor in which the two were to have been married February 24. The faces of the dead couple indicated that they were crying before they were numbed into insensibility.

Meets Fate with Song and Joke.

Edvillville, Ky., Feb. 15.—Going to his death with a song on his lips and a joke for each of the attendants, Ben Huffaker, negro, was hanged in the penitentiary here to-day. He killed a fellow-convict while serving a life sentence for murder. He declared he preferred death to imprisonment, and welcomed his fate gladly.

The MacLeannan Famous Noon-Day Luncheon. 725 12th st. n.w., just above G st.

When Making Your Will

name a reliable trust company as executor. Union Trust Co., 114 F. st., acts in all fiduciary capacities. Consultation invited.

Norfolk Man Disappears.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15.—After visiting his physician in Norfolk, John M. Knight, an aged citizen of South Norfolk, and once of Baltimore, who has been falling in health for several years, has disappeared. J. R. Knight, his son, made every effort to locate him. So far as is known his mind was not affected. Mr. Knight is about sixty-five years of age.

In a Caricature Served Daily

At Eckstein's from 12 to 3. 102 N. Y. ave.

KNOCKING.



TRAGEDY IN SILK MILL

D. Frank Snyder Wounds J. W. Rohrer at Hagerstown.

TURNS WEAPON UPON HIMSELF

Believed to Have Been Mentally Deranged Through Brooding Over Financial Affairs—Bullet Enters His Stomach and Is Expected to Prove Fatal—Rohrer Will Recover.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 15.—At the plant of the D. Frank Snyder Silk Company in Hagerstown, shortly before 6 o'clock this evening, General Manager D. Frank Snyder shot and seriously injured John W. Rohrer, secretary of the company, and then turning the smoking weapon upon himself, fired a shot into his stomach. Snyder's injuries will probably prove fatal.

The shooting occurred while the employees were arranging to quit work for the day. According to the statements obtained by the authorities, Rohrer was on the first floor of the building adjusting a loom in a corner a short distance away from where other persons were engaged in working.

Rohrer said to-night that Snyder came up to him and charged that he (Rohrer) and other men were against him, at the same time drawing a revolver and firing two shots at Rohrer, both taking effect in the stomach, although the injuries inflicted are not regarded as necessarily fatal. Snyder then turned the weapon upon himself, fired a shot into his stomach, and was trying to shoot himself a second time when Rohrer knocked the weapon out of his hand. The men were removed to their homes and attended by physicians, and later Snyder was taken to the hospital.

Snyder, who was formerly superintendent of the Grace United Brethren Sunday school, has been brooding over financial troubles for some time, and his mind is believed to have been deranged when he did the shooting. He has a wife and seven children. Rohrer is married and has three children.

WALKER ESCAPES WITH BOOTY

Bank Robber Eludes Pinkertons, Clears About \$300,000.

New York, Feb. 15.—With the larger part of \$300,000 in his pockets, representing about one-half of the enormous defalcation which has shocked all New England, William F. Walker, the treasurer of the New Britain Savings Bank, has eluded the Pinkertons who were put on his trail, and is thought to be somewhere on the coast.

The theories that he is still hiding in New York, or that he had made away with himself through shame of his theft, were exploded to-day. The first theory vanished when the police secured details of his disguising himself at the Hotel Cumberland, on Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, before leaving last Sunday. The discovery that Walker had disposed of \$300,000 worth of securities in this city within a fortnight discounts the suicide theory.

The directors of the robbed savings bank are being severely blamed for Walker's escape. Many declare that they did not want to capture him when they first sent their committee to New York. It was said to-day that the directors of the bank know where most of the securities were placed, but that grave doubt exists that they will be able to recover them, even with the aid of the courts.

Prosecutor Mitchell, of New Britain, is most severe in his denunciation of the directors.

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MRS. BASSETT ON THE STAND.

Former Washington Woman Tells of Cruel Treatment by Her Husband.

Omaha, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Charles C. Bassett was on the witness stand all day to-day in the divorce case which she is prosecuting against her husband, Charles C. Bassett, of Washington.

A development to-day was the fact that Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, who is involved in the case, has resigned.

Yet another development was the fact that Snyder was compelled to retire as an armed guard has been placed over the children, and they are kept indoors.

The case opened this morning with further details of Mrs. Bassett's cruel treatment upon her by her husband. As she expressed it, "My life has been a hell ever since two days after our marriage."

During her cross-examination Mrs. Bassett weakened, and four different times during the day was compelled to retire to a private room, one time demanding and receiving a physician's aid.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hillary Herbert's name was brought into the case as being counsel for Mrs. Bassett, in Washington, and by having advised her to place detectives on the track of her husband.

There will be no session Saturday, the court adjourning over in order to give Mrs. Bassett a rest after her ordeal to-day.

WILL REPLEVIN HIS STOMACH

Hobo Explains Why He Is No Longer a Church Member.

Judge Takes Pity on Man When He Learns That Brother's Stomach Is at Fault.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Peter Jordan, fairly well dressed, but lacking funds, is hastening to that dear Philadelphia, as fast as freight trains and sympathetic brakemen will take him. He wants his stomach. His brother has it. Peter told Police Judge Whelan to-day that, if necessary, he would replevin that very useful and at times troublesome bit of internal mechanism, Jordan's trouble, so far as Cleveland is concerned, started when he told Judge Whelan in Police Court to-day that the reason he had been haled into court was that he had stomach trouble. Jordan exhibited all the symptoms of a man afflicted with a bad attack of "the morning after."

"That stomach trouble goes old," said the judge. "That is no excuse for drinking. Five dollars and costs and thirty days in."

"May it please the court," interrupted Jordan, "you cannot justly imprison a man because his brother's stomach led him astray," and he told his story.

He and his brother John lived in Philadelphia, and both were stricken with stomach trouble, and went to a hospital for treatment.

"John was addicted to liquor and used cuss words," said Jordan. "I was a church member and a teetotaler. While we were unconscious in the hospital, being operated on, the boiler or something exploded, and the doctors and nurses ran out and left us. Not much damage was done by the explosion, and they came back. We both got better, and later I found I had contracted the liquor habit, while my brother joined the church."

"I could not understand this change in me, neither could my friends. I became discouraged and went West. A week ago, while I was out in 'Frisco, I got a letter from the doctor who performed the operation in the hospital. Here it is; it says: 'In the panic during the explosion at the time of your operation, a nurse has confessed to me she mixed your and your brother's stomachs.'"

"Judge, I'm on my way back to Philadelphia to replevin that stomach and make the doctors put it back where it belongs."

Winner of Nobel Prize Dead.

Bologna, Feb. 15.—Giosue Carducci, the Italian poet, to whom the Nobel prize for literature was awarded last year, died to-day of pneumonia. His funeral will be conducted by the State.

In a Caricature Served Daily

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American Teachers Not Killed.

Manila, Feb. 15.—W. K. Bacheider and Walter J. Ise, the American school teachers yesterday reported killed in an attack by Filipinos, on two towns in Occidental Negros, have been found. Both men had been missing since the raids, and this led to the report of their murder. Both are unhurt.

Millionaire Promoter Dead.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 15.—E. S. Ellis, farmer and builder of the Iowa Falls and Northern Short Line and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, died at his home in Iowa Falls, to-day, of ossification of the heart. The deceased was rated as a millionaire. He was a philanthropist and gave large sums to local charity.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,

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ELIOT FAVORS SEGREGATION.

President of Harvard Believes in Separate Schools for Negroes.

Boston, Feb. 15.—President Eliot, of Harvard University, is in favor of educational segregation of negroes when their number justifies it.

"If," said he, "we had a large negro element here in Boston, we should maintain separate schools for the negroes, feeling it to be better for them. If more than half the students in Harvard College were negroes, perhaps we should think of separating the majority from the minority. There are now twenty, perhaps thirty, negro students at Harvard, but they are absolutely lost in the mass of the 5,000 whites, and they have no influence of any sort for evil on the mass of whites."

WALKS BAREFOOT IN SNOW.

Cumberland Miner, on 810 Feet, Travels Three Miles Without Shoes.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 15.—Andrew Monar, a miner, to win a wager of \$10 walked barefoot in the snow three miles on Tuesday, at the mining town of Windber, Somerset County.

His boarding boss was complaining about the cold. Monar banteringly remarked that it was barefoot weather. The boss offered to wager \$10 Monar could not walk to the Windber post-office and back without his shoes.

Monar accepted, and taking off his shoes, started out. The boarding boss accompanied him on the trip, carrying the shoes, and Monar won the \$10. The mercury was at zero and a fierce wind was blowing.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FRIDAY.

Will Spend One Day with Theodore, Jr., at Harvard.

Arrangements have been about completed for President Roosevelt's coming trip to Massachusetts. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, and Miss Ethel, will leave Washington next Friday night. They will spend one day with Theodore, Jr., at Harvard, and another with Kermit at Groton, returning to Washington on Monday morning. The President will make only one speech on his trip, before Harvard Union. Otherwise his trip will be personal and not official.

CRUISER'S BOILERS BLOW UP.

Reported that Flagship Chicago Suffered from Accident.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—A report from Vallejo has reached here that a rumor is current at Mare Island that one of the boilers on the flagship Chicago has blown up. It is thought the accident happened at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, where the Pacific Squadron is supposed to be. The officials are reticent and no information is obtainable.

OFFICIALS WANT FREE RIDES.

Oregon Legislature Passes Compulsory Railway Pass Bill.

Salem, Oreg., Feb. 15.—The State legislature has passed a compulsory pass bill, which makes it obligatory on the part of the railroads to furnish free transportation to State and district officers, and to county judges and sheriffs. The bill has gone to the governor for his signature, but what his action will be is problematical.

SHAW TALKS TO IOWANS

Cabinet Officer and Mr. Shonts Principal Speakers at Banquet.

Secretary of the Treasury Pleads for Ship Subsidy; Former Canal Chief Defends Railroads.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Feb. 15.—The annual dinner of the Hawkeyes—large, amiable men hailing from the Skunk River, Lake Okoboji, Racoon Creek, and the Cottonwood Flats—was held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night. Leslie M. Shaw was one of the principal speakers.

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver sent word he couldn't be on hand. Mr. Shaw, in the course of his remarks, told anecdotes of his own start in life, a distinguished public man's advice to his son out in Iowa, and related incidents of a great public reception accorded him in Passaic, N. J. He also told a few funny stories, and pleaded for a ship subsidy.

He took a turn at joshing the reporters, and advised his audience to think for themselves. Mr. Shaw sneered at the newspapers, and said that if the New York Tribune was conducted to-day as under Horace Greeley it would go bankrupt.

"The railroads have done much for the country," said he, "but we are up against the transportation problem almost as badly as we were before the railroads were built. We have subsidized the rivers and harbors, and have spent millions in dredging rivers and streams—some of them navigable. We have taken money out of the Treasury to get men to go into business. We have subsidized everything in sight but the merchant marine."

Theodore P. Shonts talked about railroads. "Had it not been for railroads our population would now only fringe our navigable streams, and our commerce would be limited to such traffic as would be profitably carried on its waterways."

"The struggle a few years ago was to secure traffic to fill the railroad facilities existing. The struggle to-day is to provide facilities to properly handle the traffic proffered."

"The attitude of the present national administration on the question of rates has not been to secure their reduction, but to prevent unjust discrimination in them. Railroad rates in the United States are lower than anywhere else in the world, while the service under normal conditions is better."

"The railroads of the country almost without exception have been pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy which has proved costly to themselves and irritating to the public."

"The situation is a grave one. If the various States continue arbitrarily to reduce rates, as some of them are doing, and the various labor organizations continue to press their demands for increased wages and shorter hours, the next unprecedented crop harvested in this country will be a record-breaking crop of recalcitrances."

Two hundred enthusiastic Iowans attended.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return

via Pennsylvania Railroad every Saturday and Sunday. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited." Tickets good to return until Sunday night.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,

Washington and New York

JAPANESE QUESTION
FINALLY SETTLEDAmendment to Immigration
Bill to Be Passed.

CALIFORNIA SATISFIED

Conferences Between President
and Coast Delegation.

Senate Engages in Spirited Discussion of State Agents and the Conflict with Federal Law—Tillman Denounces the Dictation Imposed to the White House—Stubbins Convention as to Foreign Laborers.

The difficulties that have been encountered by those anxious to obtain a settlement of the Japanese question came to an end yesterday, and there is now no reason for apprehension over a satisfactory conclusion of the embarrassing situation.

Under an agreement reached in the Senate the Democratic filibuster against the immigration bill—the measure to which the Japanese passport provision has been offered as a conference committee amendment—came to a close. The agreement provides for a vote on the immigration bill conference report to-day at 4 o'clock. It has been arranged that even should the strong opposition to the bill bring about its defeat, the Japanese passport amendment will be revived in the form of a joint resolution, which will be adopted without trouble. There is no marked antagonism to the passport provision.

Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco school board had another conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root yesterday afternoon, and it was afterward announced that there would be no more conferences.

A satisfactory arrangement was the outcome of this final interview. Mayor Schmitz and the school board will not rescind their order for the segregation of Japanese from white pupils, but will let it be understood that any Japanese will be admitted to the white schools under the same conditions that apply to the admission of white pupils.

This will permit any Japanese under fourteen years of age to enter any primary or grammar school, and any Japanese over that age will be admitted to a high school by passing the required examination. No white child over fourteen can enter a primary or grammar school. This arrangement, it is declared, will be perfectly satisfactory to the Japanese.

Mayor Schmitz's Statement.

"We have come to a satisfactory understanding with the Japanese school board. Congress will pass the amendment to the immigration bill introduced February 12. Until this amendment is enacted into law we shall make no statement as to what the understanding is."

E. E. SCHMITZ.

"Mayor of San Francisco, for the Board of Education."

The State Department has received assurances from Tokyo that the passport amendment will be acceptable to the Japanese government, and that an agreement permitting the United States to exclude Japanese coolies from the continental limits of this country will be written into the treaty now being negotiated between the two governments. The treaty, it is understood, will provide that each government may, by legislative enactment, take such measures as it may deem necessary to exclude undesirable immigration from the other. It is believed that this provision will meet the suggested objection of the unconstitutionality of a treaty that specifically names American laborers as the class which Japan could exclude. The San Francisco delegation is well satisfied with this proposed arrangement.

Discussed in Senate.

The Japanese situation was opened up in full blast in the Senate yesterday afternoon when Mr. Tillman, in announcing the conference report on the immigration bill, characterized the Japanese as "untrustworthy Mongolians."

Mr. Lodge announced that further discussion of that phase of the question would necessitate a closing of the doors. Mr. Flint opposed the dragging of the San Francisco situation into the debate. He said the Pacific Slope was trying to adjust a trying situation in a diplomatic manner, and he deprecated the connection of that subject with conditions in the South.

Mr. Tillman, with great warmth, declared that he objected to the pending report being rushed through "under orders from the White House," referred to the forthcoming conference of the President and the Japanese, and the attempt to make him "kowitz and